POPERY

Absolutely Destructive to

Monarchy.

67 f. 31. 95

PROV'D

By several Examples on many Foreign Princes, but more especially on the Kings of this Nation, who have been thrown from their Thrones, and have had Invasions by Strangers, and Rebellions at home, by the Procurement of the POPE, that pretended Father of Peace.

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W

222.81

TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader,

BEing in the Company of a Gentleman of my Acquaintance, we, as others, entertain'd our ſelves with a Diſcourſe of theſe Preſent Times, viz. The Fear of the Growth of Popery : *But as an Argument againſt it, I declar'd to him, that I look'd upon no-*

thing more deſtructive to Monarchy, than Popery; and therefore hop'd ſince it was ſo much againſt the Intereſt of Princes, that it would never again (after we had ſlipp'd our Necks out of this Collar) be admitted in this Kingdom. And to ſtrengthen my Aſſertion, I inſtanced thoſe horrid Wars, Treaſons, and Rebellions, that in other Nations, as well as ours, have been Propagated by the Pope. However this did not confirm him in my Opinion, but left him wavering between the Affirmative, and Negative; and thereupon he deſir'd me againſt our next meeting to think

think better on it, and to ſhew him in writing what I affirm'd by word of mouth: Upon his intreaty, being a Perſon I highly honour, I laid aſide an hour or two in a day to gratifie my Friend, by writing of this ſmall Book; and bringing it to him, he was ſo far convinc'd, that we both agreed in this Opinion, that nothing is more deſtructive to Monarchy, than Popery. And hoping it may have the ſame effects on others, I was not much averſe to have it made publick.

I will not deny but that the moſt part of it is taken out of

Sir

Sir Richard Baker's *Chronicle, and that in many places juſt the Author's own words. Since then it is Hiſtory, not Romance, I would not that you ſhould expect either Rhetorick, or Rants, but purely a Relation of Matter of Fact. Many perchance may buy this, who will not go to the coſt of the Chronicle; neither may it be unacceptable to thoſe that have it, ſince in reading that they may not mind all thoſe particular Treaſons, rais'd by means of the Pope, becauſe it is mixed with other matter of Hiſtory. Here is digeſted into a ſmall Book, all their Plots and Deſigns,*

ſigns, not being interrupted with any other Relation, running through the Reigns of all our Kings with whom he had any Contention. If this find acceptance, it is all that is deſired.

PO-

POPERY

Abſolutely Deſtructive to

MONARCHY.

IF we do but look back on former Ages, and caſt our eyes on the Hiſtory of the Chriſtian World in general, or of this Kingdom of *England* in particular, we ſhall find more Treaſons plotted, more Murders committed, and more Miſchiefs of all ſorts rais'd and fomented by that Triple-Crown'd Prieſt, who ſtiles himſelf, The Holy Father of the Church, and the Defender of it from Wolves, and other Beaſts of prey, than by thoſe who profeſs themſelves the

open enemies and opposers of it. Christianity hath suffered more by *Rome*, than by the Ten Persecutions: Then their Bishops minded nothing but instructing the People in the way of Life, and it was their whole study and endeavour to gain Souls; But now they look upon it as a Fable only, and their only end in seducing people to embrace their Religion, is to add more Riches to that immense Income that belongs to the Church; for if they can but prevail with a man to become their Proselyte, and firmly to believe their Principles, then they're sure to perswade him to give some of his Lands (for his Souls health) to St. *Peter*. Then their Lives they often sacrific'd for the Truth, and dyed Martyrs of the Gospel, preaching it in its Purity according to those Rules left us in Holy Writ; teaching, that Patience, Humi-

Humility, and Obedience, with Faith in Chriſt, were the chiefeſt Ingredients of a Chriſtian; profeſſing themſelves ſubject to the Supreme Authority, though he was an Heathen and Infidel; thinking themſelves extremely happy, if they could but have the liberty of aſſembling themſelves together, to worſhip the everlaſting and true God: they minded not the Riches, nor the Grandeur of this world, but accounted it droſs and dung in compariſon of Chriſt; their whole deſire was to enjoy him, for they then acknowledg'd, that his Kingdom was not of this world: But behold now, how the Scene is chang'd; They, who heretofore gloried in dying for the Goſpel, now boaſt as much in perſecuting, with Fire and Faggot, all thoſe who are the true Profeſſors of it; they damn all perſons who live now, as they,

who were in the Primitive times: instead of preaching the Gospel in its Purity, they cry up their own Inventions, to be equally as Authentick, proceeding from an Infallible spirit; and they who submitted themselves to the Supreme Magistrate, now do the quite contrary, Lording it over, trampling on the Necks of Kings and Emperors. They, who detested the Riches and Pomp of this world, now covet it, making it their only study to aggrandize themselves, by insinuating into mens minds these following Maxims. First, That they, and only they, are the true Church of God, within which, great facility, and without which, no possibility of Salvation. Secondly, That in matters of Faith, it is impossible for them to erre. Thirdly, That the Pope, as being Christs Vicegerent upon Earth, hath the Keys of Heaven,

Heaven, to give entrance to any by Indulgence, and to keep out any by Excommunication, as it ſhall ſeem moſt convenient to his Holineſs. Thus doth he challenge to himſelf an Imperious Soveraignty over Souls, the moſt noble part of man, exceeding in Power and Majeſty all Temporal Princes, by how much the Soul is more worthy than the Body; and by theſe Maxims he hath erected to himſelf an abſolute command over the Conſciences of all thoſe who acknowledge his Power; and ſuch ſubtle contrivances he makes uſe of, to draw men to this perſwaſion, that it is no wonder to ſee him have ſo many Diſciples and followers: His Doctrine he ſo fits to every humour, that it is difficult for any to reſiſt the temptation. For what man that loves a woman, would not almoſt be a Papiſt, when the crime is lookt upon as

Venial? or rather, what man that would addict himself to the most impious sins imaginable, would not profess himself of that Religion, where he can for a little Money be pardoned for the committing of them? Fornication, Adultery, Murder, &c. are crimes not so heinous, but for greasing the Priest in the fist, any man shall receive Absolution; the greater the offence, the greater the price. This certainly cannot but be a great inducement to encrease their number, men being willing to believe what they wish for. If any man hath either for Love, or Interest, a desire to be married to a person within the Degrees expresly forbidden by the Word of God, a little money quickly obtains it, and the Pope will freely dispense with it. By this means hath he oblig'd many great Princes, to be subject to his Mitre: What mad

* *Phil*

* *Philip* the 2d. of *Spain* be ſo great a Friend and Servant to the Apoſtolick Chair, but that his Son was born of a Marriage prohibited by God, abhorr'd by Nature, diſapprov'd by the World, and only by Papal Authority made allowable? ſo that if the Popes power ſhould be overthrown, then his Son could not inherit. Numberleſs are the Examples of his legitimating unlawful Iſſues, and thereby advancing into Thrones adulterous and inceſtuous Off-ſprings; who are ſo ty'd to the Pope for their Honours, and quiet enjoyment of them, that they readily become his Slaves and Vaſſals. There is ſcarce a Kingdom in the Chriſtian World, wherein by diſpenſing with Oaths, transferring the right of Crowns, abſolving Subjects from their Allegiance, and obliging them under pain of damnation, to riſe againſt depos'd and

* *Sandys* Survey of the ſtate of Religion, p. 42.

excommunicated Princes, (honouring the Murderers with the title of Saints, and if they suffer for it, they are accounted no less than Martyrs) and cursing, or threatning to curse, as long as their Curses were regarded, and deposing Princes; I say, what Christian Kingdom is there, in which by such means as these the Pope hath not wrought unspeakable mischiefs? For never hath Authority better means to enlarge it self, than when it is founded upon Devotion; under the pretences of serving God, and the Church, doth he assume the power beforementioned, but it is without any Precedent: For the Levitical Priests in the Old Law, never arrogated unto themselves any Temporal or Coercive Power, nor advanc'd their Mitres against the Crown of *Israel.* I shall not any way concern my self with the Prin-

Principles of their Religion, as they are contrary to the Word of God, leaving that for our Divines, who indeed have long ſince fully confuted them: But I will only mention them as tending to the ſubverſion of Monarchy, and advancing the Croſier above the Scepter; not intereſting my ſelf with the concerns of other Nations, unleſs it is juſt to give you a ſight, that the Pope hath exercis'd his Authority in other Kingdoms as well as ours. But I ſhall wholly deſign, to ſhew you thoſe many and bloody Wars and Treaſons, caus'd in this Realm of *England*, through the means of the Biſhop of *Rome*; which being ſeriouſly examined, will be evidence ſufficient to vindicate the Title of this Book. To begin then with the firſt Prince, upon whom the Pope executed this power that he ſo confidently aſſumes to himſelf, and

we

we shall find, that *Leo* the 3d. Emperor of *Constantinople*, because he broke down Images (O grand crime!) that were worshipped in Churches, was by Pope *Gregory* the 2d. Excommunicated as an ungodly Prince, and the City of *Rome*, with some other places in *Italy*, through the Doctrine of that Church, *viz.* That it was lawful and meritorious to Rebel against Princes excommunicated or depos'd, revolted from the Emperor; who therefore with the assistance of *Lueitprand* King of the *Lombards*, besieg'd *Rome*; and that subtle Fox the Pope remov'd the Siege, by telling the credulous *Lombards* a tale of *Peter* and *Paul*, that had consecrated the City of *Rome* with their precious blood. Thus was Devotion made the cloak for Treason, and thus the Popes first slipt their necks out of the Emperors collar. By the same

ſame Religious pretences, were thoſe Princes of *France*, *Charles*, *Martell*, *Pepin*, and *Charlemaign*, won to aſſiſt the Pope againſt the *Lombards*, and to give unto St. *Peter* moſt of thoſe Lands the Pope holds now in *Italy*; and not reſtore them to the Emperor, from whom the *Lombards* took them: and thereto *Pepin* was perſwaded for his Souls health, as if it was more Religious to beſtow it on the Pope, than on the true Owner of it. But *Pepin* out of gratitude, poor man, could do no leſs than give the Pope a foot or two of Land, who had given him all *France*, by releaſing the *French* from their Oath to King *Chilperich*, and cauſing him to be choſe in his ſtead, by ſaying, That rather he ſhould be King, that did the Kings duty, than he that did it not. Let any man, that is but Maſter of common ſenſe, judge how

how destructive this Maxim is to Princes, when every daring Rebel that hath done a piece of Service for the State, shall for his reward require the Crown.

Hitherto the Pope was elected by the Emperor, but after the death of *Charlemaign*, whom Pope *Leo* set up as Emperor in the West, against those of *Constantinople*, they not only neglected the consent of the Emperor, but also decreed, That in their Creations he should have nothing to do. When thus they had withdrawn themselves from under the subjection of the Emperors, they thought themselves still unsafe, until they had made the Emperors submit to them; which thing that at their pleasure they might accomplish, they give forth as a Fundamental point of their Religion, That Princes may be depos'd by the Popes Authority; and all those persons

persons that either will not believe it, or act for it, they condemn them as Hereticks: which censure *Uteilo* Archbishop of *Mentz* suffered, because he would not consent, that the Popes power did extend to dethrone Kings. If Princes then be careful to exclude this Doctrine out of their Dominions, who can blame them of rigour? especially when we shall see this their Doctrine, reduc'd to Practice; and what is more, the first essay of it, not on some petty Prince, but a mighty Emperor, and not for any sacrilegious or impious crime, but because he would not part with his Prerogative to the Pope, refusing to yield to his Infallible Holiness the Investiture of Bishops, and Collation of Ecclesiastical Dignities, within his Dominions; a Right that had always belong'd to Princes, until that day.

Since

Since the Emperor then is so hardy to encounter Christs Vicar upon Earth, let him get what assistance he can, and he will find it too too little to withstand the Divinity that lies in the Triple Crown; for no sooner had Pope *Hildebrand*, or *Gregory* the 7th. excommunicated, and withall depos'd this mighty Emperor *Henry* the 4th. but all his Subjects forsake him, and none in all his Dominions are found so valiant, to advance an Arm against St. *Peter*: Thus being left alone, through the Imperious Law of Necessity, he is forced to humble himself, and with his Empress and little Son to dance attendance three days and three nights, bare legg'd and footed, in the Winter season at the Popes Gate, before he could get admittance; neither could he obtain Absolution, without submitting his Estate and Empire to the

Popes

Popes good pleasure: Yet for all this submission, the Pope and his Successors never left persecuting him, but rais'd against him one Rebellion on the neck of another, by absolving his Subjects from their Allegiance: Nay he was not content, till he had stirred up his own Children against him, and at last being despoyl'd of his Crown, he was forc'd to beg Food of the Bishop of *Spires*, promising to earn it in a Church of his own building, by doing there a Clerks duty, for he would serve the Quire; and not obtaining this, he pined away and dyed. Behold here a great and mighty Emperor, without attendance, forsaken, and despis'd by his Vassals; and he who heretofore had a plentiful Table, like a Prince, is now forc'd to beg, and what adds to his misery, cannot prevail for the least Alms.

So they wrought upon *Henry* the

5th. whom they had set up against his Father. They caus'd much bloodshed, by often thundering upon *Frederick*; and never left off, till they had made the Empire headless seventeen years. When they thus had made the Crown stoop to the Mitre, they decreed, That the Emperors should have their Coronation perform'd at *Rome*; arrogating thence unto themselves, that the Empire was held of them in Homage. This made many Emperors refuse being Crowned there, saying, *Our Cæsars have gone to* Rome, *as the foolish Beasts to the Lions den in the Fable, leaving very goodly footsteps of their journey thither, but not the like of their return.* But the Empire was not the only Stage, on which the Pope thus acted his part; *Sicily* and *Naples* must have their share, of which Crowns he looks upon himself as Lord Paramount,

mount, driving out one King, and ſetting up another, with a bloody confuſion of all *Italy*; retaining that Soveraignty to himſelf. But now he ſhifts the Scenes, and in *France* he pronounces himſelf Superiour to the King in all matters, both Spiritual and Temporal. It will ſwell this Diſcourſe, which I deſign but ſhort, into a Volume, ſhould I give an account of all thoſe Wars and Diſſentions which have been occaſioned in *France*, by the Popes means; it is argument ſufficient, that ſince he hath claim'd that Power, that he hath put it in execution too. Let us but make a ſtep into *Poland*, and there we ſhall ſee, that he hath forc'd that Crown to hold of his Mitre, by impoſing a Subjection in way of Penance, for that the *Poliſh* King had caus'd one *Staniſlaus* to be ſlain. The like Penance he impos'd on *England*, for

the death of St. *Thomas Becket*; but of that hereafter. We may not wonder thus at his challenging any particular Kingdom, since he lays his claim to all the inhabitable World, as Friar *Vincent* of *Valnarda* did tell *Atalapia* King of *Peru*, that all the Kingdoms of the Earth were the Popes, who had bestowed more than half thereof on the King of *Spain*; but I presume he must first gain it by his Sword: And it is not the *Spanish* King's saying of the Pope, *ipse dixit*, will make the *Peruvians* or others become his Subjects.

As his dispensing with Oaths between Kings and their Subjects, hath set a Kingdom at War within it self; so his dispensing with Oaths taken for agreement between one King and another, hath set the whole World together by the ears. When the Pope excommunicated *Lewis* the 12th. of *France*,

Becket; Ve may lenging ince he abitable of *Val*- King of s of the ho had thereof I pre- t by his *Spaniſh* e, *ipſe* *vians* or aths be- bjects, r with- g with ent be- er, hath her by pe ex- 2th. of *France*,

France, and his Adherents, out of a deſire to drive him out of *Italy*, then *Ferdinand* of *Arragon* ſeiz'd upon *Navarr*, between which Kings there was a Confederacy; but when *Lewis* was Excommunicated, *Ferdinand* was rather oblig'd to War againſt him, than keep the Peace. There was alſo a Confederacy between the ſame *Lewis*, and the *Venetians*; yet that the Pope might get *Ravenna*, he ſet the *French* upon their backs. And when there was an agreement bound by the Oaths of our King *Henry* the eighth, and the ſame *Lewis*, yet through the Popes diſpenſing with them, there aroſe a cruel War between *England* and *France*; and to incite the *Engliſh* to take up Arms againſt the *French*, he ſent them (a great Preſent) a Barque of Apples, bleſt by himſelf. He alſo abſolv'd *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain*, from

that solemn Oath, by which he was bound to maintain the Priviledges of the *Netherlands*; which hath been the cause of the slaughter of several hundred thousand men in those parts.

Thus we see what broyls have been occasioned in other parts of the World: I will now confine my self to the transactions of our own Climate, and travel not a step out of *England*, and our Kings Dominions, to shew by several examples and undeniable truths, what a great oppression our Monarchy hath found Popery to be, not only in draining the Wealth of the Kingdom to *Rome*, but robbing our Kings of their chiefest Treasure, their Peoples hearts, to the endangering of their Royal Persons, and almost the utter ruine of the Nation. No sooner had the Pope planted his Religion in the hearts of the *English*, but he presently

ich he Privi- which laugh- ousand ls have arts of fine my ur own tep out Domi- exam- ; what onarchy e, not alth of robbing t Trea- , to the al Per- ruine of had the n in the he pre- sently

sently begins to play for himself, and to get our Riches hence, to lay up in his own Coffers; by preaching up Good Works, and telling the ignorant, that it would be for their Souls health to give some of their Riches to St. *Peter*. Thus out of Devotion to the See of *Rome*, *Ine* the eleventh King of the *West-Saxons*, *An. Dom.* 690. enjoyn'd every one of his Subjects, that in moveables, or Goods, or Money were worth nineteen pence, to pay yearly upon *Lammas* day one penny to the Pope, which was contributed under the name of the Kings Almes.

Hitherto the Pope had not dispens'd with any Vows of our Kings; but now *Egbert* the first King of *England*, being dead, left behind him a Son, who in his youth was so addicted to a Religious life, that he was first made Deacon, and afterwards Bishop

that ſolemn Oath, by which he was bound to maintain the Priviledges of the *Netherlands*; which hath been the cauſe of the ſlaughter of ſeveral hundred thouſand men in thoſe parts.

Thus we ſee what broyls have been occaſioned in other parts of the World: I will now confine my ſelf to the tranſactions of our own Climate, and travel not a ſtep out of *England*, and our Kings Dominions, to ſhew by ſeveral examples and undeniable truths, what a great oppreſſion our Monarchy hath found Popery to be, not only in draining the Wealth of the Kingdom to *Rome*, but robbing our Kings of their chiefeſt Treaſure, their Peoples hearts, to the endangering of their Royal Perſons, and almoſt the utter ruine of the Nation. No ſooner had the Pope planted his Religion in the hearts of the *Engliſh*, but he preſently

ſently begins to play for himſelf, and to get our Riches hence, to lay up in his own Coffers; by preaching up Good Works, and telling the ignorant, that it would be for their Souls health to give ſome of their Riches to St. *Peter*. Thus out of Devotion to the See of *Rome*, *Ine* the eleventh King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, *An. Dom.* 690. enjoyn'd every one of his Subjects, that in moveables, or Goods, or Money were worth nineteen pence, to pay yearly upon *Lammas* day one penny to the Pope, which was contributed under the name of the Kings Almes.

Hitherto the Pope had not diſpens'd with any Vows of our Kings; but now *Egbert* the firſt King of *England*, being dead, left behind him a Son, who in his youth was ſo addicted to a Religious life, that he was firſt made a Deacon, and afterwards Biſhop

of *Winchester*, and was by the people entreated to take upon him the Crown, and to that end Pope *Gregory* the 4th. absolv'd him of his Vow. Thus St. *Ethelwolph* was King of *England*, and being a Church-man, he shew'd himself a great Friend to it, and confirm'd the Kings Almes, and gave it the name of *Peter-pence*, adding withall three hundred marks *per annum* to the Church of *Rome*, *An. Dom.* 837. But his power doth not terminate here, by dispensing with Vows; but now takes upon it greater Authority, and that is, disposing of the Crown of *England* at his pleasure; I may truly say his pleasure, since it was both against reason and justice, as it will evidently appear by the History. St. *Edgar* the 12th. King of *England*, dying, left two Sons, *Edward* his natural issue, and *Ethelred* his lawful Son; whose

right

right whilſt the Council was arguing, St. *Dunſtan* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* (with the Monks) came to them, with his Banner and Croſs, and preſented to them *Edward* the illegitimate Son, for their King, and not ſtaying to debate his Right, immediately Crown'd him, *An. Dom.* 975. But ſome perchance will lay the blame upon the Saint, and excuſe the Pope; but this anſwer will fully ſatisfie any reaſonable man, that the Popes conſent to it made it his act, when if he might he could have ſet up the lawful King.

In the beginning of this King's Reign, there fell out a Controverſie between the Monks, of whoſe ſide was St. *Dunſtan*, and the Married Prieſts; the Queſtion was, whether Married Prieſts ſhould live in Monaſteries, on the Revenues of the Church; the matter was to be debated in the

Council at *Westminster*, and upon the wall was plac'd a Rood, to which Oracle St. *Dunstan* would have them pray, and expect an answer: which when they did, a voice suddenly was heard to say, *God forbid it should be so, God forbid it should be so:* This was thought sufficient Authority to suppress the Priests, till they discovered to the people, that the Monks had plac'd a man behind the wall, who through a Trunk uttered those words out of the mouth of the Rood. Thus we may see, with what *Legerdemain* and *Hocus-Pocus* tricks, they impos'd upon the people whatever they had a desire, such was the ignorance of the Age; and that being the Mother of Devotion, it is no wonder if they fashioned the people to what form they pleas'd.

William the Conqueror as soon as he came to enjoy the Crown of

of *England*, though Pope *Alexander* the 2d. when he invaded it, to make his enterpriſe the more ſucceſsful, ſent him a Banner, with an *Agnus Dei* of Gold, and one of the hairs of St. *Peter*; which I think was as uſeful in his obtaining this Kingdom, as one of the Holy Nails which pierc'd our Saviours hands, which *Conſtantine* the Emperor, when he went to War, put in his Bridle, through which means one Mr. *A. S.* aſſures us he got the Victory. Yet, I ſay, for all this good will of the Pope to him, he abates the greatneſs of the Prelates, which at that time was grown almoſt unlimited: He ordain'd, That from thenceforth they ſhould command with no Temporal Authority, *An. Dom.* 1066. Yet though he abated their power in Temporalties, he rather augmented it in Spiritual affairs, as will appear evident in a

paſſage

paſſage between *Alfred* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the King; who being intreated by the Archbiſhop to grant him a Suit, being deny'd, his haughty ſpirit could not brook it, but in diſcontent offers to depart: The King fearing his diſpleaſure, much unlike a Conqueror, ſtays him, and humbles himſelf by falling on his knees to him, deſiring pardon, and promiſing to grant his Suit. The King abiding ſtill in this lowly poſture, lying at the Archbiſhop's feet, the Noblemen there preſent put him in mind, to cauſe his Majeſty to ariſe; *Nay* (ſaith the Archbiſhop) *let him alone, let him find what it is to anger St.* Peter. See here the pride of an inſulting Prelate, thus to out-brave and Hector a perſon, who with his very word could have taken off his head. In this King's time, *Gregory* the 9th. remov'd Married

Prieſts,

Prieſts, and made a Decree, That only the Biſhop of *Rome* ſhould be call'd Pope.

William the 2d. claim'd the Inveſtiture of Biſhops to be his Right, and forbad all Appeals and intercourſe to *Rome*: yet his commands could not be obey'd, the imperious Clergy would not conform; which will appear by a notable conteſt, that happened between this King and *Anſelm* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to which See the King advanc'd him, and thereupon requir'd of him a thouſand Marks, being *666 l. 13 s. 4 d.* This he look'd upon to be too much, and therefore proffer'd but five hundred Marks, which the King refus'd; whereupon *Anſelm* told him, *Your Grace may have me, and all that is mine, to ſerve your turn in a Friendly manner*, (a kind Gentleman, but the wind turns already) *but in the way of ſervi-*

tude

tude and bondage, you shall have neither me nor mine. Here you see him in his proper colours; No, no, he would be a Friend to his King, but not his Servant; alas! he was a Slave to the Pope, and it is honour enough for a King to be the Friend and acquaintance of his Holiness's Bondmen. Well, the King justly at so sawcy a speech is angry with the Archbishop, who contrary to his Majesties command, appeals to *Rome*, and makes a complaint to the Pope: His Holiness like a Father entertains his Son, threatning to thunder out an Excommunication against the King; which he would have done, had it not been that a little before the Emperor *Henry* the 4th. had that Curse: so that it was not out of good will to the King that he forbore it, but lest that it should not be regarded, if he should make it too common.

At

At this time there were two Infallibilities, or Popes, one elected by the Conclave, call'd *Urban* the 2d. another by the Emperor, call'd *Clement* the 3d. *Anſelm* held with the former, the King with the latter; and thus at ſuch a ſeaſon falling out, *Anſelm* not yielding to the King in any point prejudicial to the Popes Authority, nor the King yielding to *Anſelm* in any thing prejudicial to his Royal Prerogative, the contention growing hotter and hotter, *Anſelm* threatens to Appeal to *Rome*: The King tells him, he will not thruſt him out of his Realm, but if he do go, he ſhall not return, during his life, neither ſhall he carry any thing with him; which accordingly fell out, for when he went, the King ſent one who rifled him of all he had; neither did he return, till after his death, but was recall'd when

Henry

Henry the first came to the Crown. In whose time he is as imperious as ever, and will not allow the King the Rights and Prerogatives of his Crown; For at his first coming to it, he forbore his claim to the Investiture of Bishops; but sometimes after he declar'd, that it belong'd to him to invest Bishops, and to allow or hinder Appeals to *Rome*. In these things *Anselm* opposes him, affirming, that both of them belong'd to the Pope. It is brave times, when Subjects thus shall give Majesty the Lye. The contention waxing greater, it is referr'd to the Pope, to whom King *Henry* sent *William Warlewast* elect Bishop of *Exeter*, who had the boldness and presumption to tell the Pope, *That his Master would not for the Crown of his Realm, lose the Authority of Investing his Prelates*. At which audacious speech his Holiness some-

what

what netled, ſtarted up and anſwered, *Neither will I loſe the diſpoſing of Spiritual Promotions, for the Kings head that wears the Crown: Before God* (ſaid he) *I avow it.* Alas poor ſoul! he need not have ſworn to have made us believe it, he being infallible need not have bound it with an Oath. And indeed he was as good as his word, for all the Priviledge he would allow the King, was, that the King ſhould not inveſt with Staff and Ring, but ſhould receive Homage of the Biſhops Elect; whereby the Biſhops would be faithful and true to him, for the Lands holden of him, ſaving that Faith they ow'd to their Soveraign Lord the Pope. Thus as if the King were a Child, they robb'd him of a Jewel, and thought to pleaſe him with an Apple.

Anſelm dying, *Rodolph* ſucceeded in the See of *Canterbury*, but

but not till eight years after the death of *Anſelm*; and *Thomas* the 2d. dying, *Thurſtine* ſucceeded in the Archbiſhoprick of *York*: between which two Prelates aroſe a great contention: *Rodolph* would not conſecrate *Thurſtine*, unleſs he would profeſs Obedience to the See of *Canterbury*: *Thurſtine* was content to embrace his Benediction, but his haughty ſtomach would not condeſcend to profeſs Obedience. The King takes part with *Rodolph*, the Pope with *Thurſtine*; after ſome contention in the buſineſs, and upon the Popes threatning to Excommunicate the King, *Thurſtine* upon his own conditions enjoy'd his Archbiſhoprick. But what ſhould make the Pope to do this, I cannot imagine, unleſs it was to ſhew his Power, by contradicting the King: For in *William* the Conqueror's time, there was a difference

rence between the two Archbishops about Precedency, and they appeal'd to his Holiness; but he remitted it to the King and Bishops, who ordain'd that *York* should be subject to *Canterbury*, and the Pope consented to it, and thereupon conferr'd upon the latter the title of *Primas totius Angliæ*, on the former that of *Primas Angliæ*. Thus you see that the Pope upon his pleasure, not for any reason, Hectors Kings and Emperors: and indeed his Children and Sons are no way behind him in insolence towards Princes; every Bishop thinks himself Superiour to his King, what else should make them so sawcy, and uncivil to him? I cannot excuse *Rodolph* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who when the King having married *Adoliza*, the Daughter of *Godfrey* Duke of *Lorrain*, when she was to be Crowned by the said Arch-

biſhop, the King ſitting Crown'd in his Chair of State, to behold the Solemnity, he came to him, and ask'd his Majeſty very bluntly, who ſet the Crown upon his head? The King anſwered, it was ſo long ſince, that he forgot it. *Well*, (inſolently reply'd the Archbiſhop) *whoever did it, did me wrong, to whom it belong'd; and as long as you hold it thus, I will do no Office at this Coronation.* Then ſaith the King, do what you think good; whereupon *the Archbiſhop took the Crown off the Kings head*, (unparallel'd inſolence!) *and at the Peoples intreaty ſet it on again*: and then forſooth this Imp of Antichriſt proceeded to Crown the Queen.

After the death of *Henry* the firſt, *Stephen* was made King, who advanc'd the Biſhop of *Salisbury* to be Lord High Chancellor of *England*, the greateſt Offices of the

the Kingdom often going through the hands of the Clergy : how ſafe for the King, this one example will prove ; For upon ſome diſpleaſure, the King ſeiz'd into his hands the Caſtles of the Biſhop ; whereupon the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, the Popes Legate, call'd a Synod to right the Biſhop, where the King was cited to appear ; (Halcyon days for Princes, when they ſhall be ſummon'd thus by their Subjects !) The King ſomewhat ſtartled at the novelty, requir'd the cauſe of it ; they returnd this word, *That it was to anſwer for his impriſoning of Biſhops, and depriving them of their Goods, which he ought not to do.* The King replies by his Lawyer, That he had not arreſted the Biſhop of *Salisbury* as a Biſhop, but as his Servant, that was to give him an account of his imployment. To this the Biſhops anſwer,

That he was never Servant, nor Accomptant to the King: And had it not been, that they should have had the Popes privity in it, they had excommunicated the King. In the 8th. year of his Reign, a Synod was held in *London*, where it was decreed, That whosoever should lay violent hands on any Clergyman, should not be absolv'd but by the Pope himself; and from that time they were exempt from the Secular power. What security can a Prince have for the Loyalty of these persons, when they will not acknowledge that they are subject to him?

King *Henry* the second upon his coming to the Crown, like a prudent Prince considering how his hands were ty'd up, and his power thus shortned, was resolv'd to defend his Prerogative, and therefore ordain'd, That the Clergy who were Malefactors,

should

should be try'd before the Secular Magistrates, as the Laymen were. This meets with much opposition, for though the King had many Bishops of his side, yet St. *Thomas Becket* (and a Saint for it) Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with some others, would not agree to it, saying, it was against the Liberty of the Church, and therefore against the Honour of God; but after some time, *Becket* was content to yield to the Ordinance, with this clause, *Salvo Ordine suo:* The King did not like it, as being a deluding of the whole, and therefore requir'd an absolute consent, without any clause of Reservation: with much ado he yields to it, and subscribes; but consulting with his Pillow, and calling to mind how bravely many of his Predecessors had Hector'd Kings, he the next day retracts his Subscription, and

makes a publick Recantation, and very devoutly sends to the Pope for Absolution; which his Holiness readily granted, and like a true Pope gives him encouragement to persist in his Rebellion. The King incens'd against him and seeing fair means would not prevail with him, deals more roughly with him; and first makes use of his Authority upon his Temporalties, and a Censure was spoken to be against his Person. hearing this, he flies the Realm and is maintain'd two years by the Pope, and five by the *French* King, who prevails with our King to have a Conference with *Becket*, who would by no means yield still affirming it was against the Honour of God; and though he was thus out of the Kingdom, yet he stood much upon his Legantine Power: whereupon the King sends to the Pope, to desire him

him to beſtow it on the Archbiſhop of *York*; but he would not conſent to that, but was content that he himſelf ſhould be his Legate, and ſent him Letters to that purpoſe; which the King took in great ſcorn, throwing them away, and ſent them back again to the Pope. But yet he hath not an end to his troubles, *Becket* had gotten more Friends at *Rome*, and thereby obtain'd of the Pope, power to Interdict ſome Biſhops whom he imagined to be his Enemies; and the Pope ſpar'd not to threaten Excommunication to the King, if he reſtor'd not *Becket* to his Dignity: upon which his Saintſhip returns, and enjoys his Biſhoprick. A man would think, that now he would have been quiet; but alas! he had been at *Rome*, and there ſeen the imperiouſneſs of his Brethren, and being an apt

Scholar to learn that lesson, was resolv'd to practise it; for those Bishops whom he had Interdicted, upon his coming to *Canterbury*, made humble suit to him to be releas'd of the Censure; but he would not grant it, but upon certain conditions; wherewith the Bishops being discontented, went to the King and complain'd of it: who being much mov'd, Shall I never (said he) be at quiet for this Priest? if I had any about me that lov'd me, they would find some way or other to rid me of this trouble. Four Knights that stood by, hearing this expression, came to *England*, went to *Canterbury*, and kill'd him in the Church. Upon this, King *Henry* going to *Canterbury*, as soon as he came in sight of *Beckets* Church, lighting off his Horse, and putting off his hose and shoes, he went barefooted

footed to his Tomb; and for further Penance, every Monk in the Cloyſter whipt him with Rods, who no doubt the more zeal they had for their Saint, gave the more ſmart and luſty blows.

But the King did receive abuſes not only from his own Clergy, and the Pope, but from others too; for *Heraclitus* Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, came to King *Henry*, to deſire him to take upon himſelf as General in the *Holy-Land*: The King crav'd his pardon, becauſe of the troubleſomneſs of his own Kingdom; for he told him, that though he was not unwilling to undertake it, yet his unquiet ſtate at home would not ſuffer him: At which the Patriarch being mov'd, ſaid, *Think not, Great King, that Pretences will excuſe you before God; but take this from me, that as you for-*

ſake

ſake Gods cauſe now, ſo he here-after will forſake you in your greateſt need: But ſaith the King, if I ſhould be abſent out of my Kingdom, my own Sons would Rebel againſt me: To which the Patriarch inſolently reply'd, *No marvel, for from the Devil they came, and to the Devil they ſhall*; and ſo in a Huff departed. I will not here make any diſcourſe of the Holineſs of ſuch a War, but only give my private opinion, that to overcome Infidels, Miniſters and Prayers, the weapons of the Apoſtles, not Souldiers and Swords, are neceſſary; unleſs it is to defend our ſelves, or encreaſe a Temporal Kingdom. In the year 1170. after the Conqueſt of *Ireland*, the King impos'd *Peter pence* upon that Kingdom.

You have already ſeen, how the Popes have exercis'd their pretended Authority over this Nation,

Nation, and what Penance they have impos'd on our Kings; but you have not as yet met with any like that impos'd upon King *John*, who had great difference with the Pope, and for ſome time carried it like a Prince, but the Prieſt ſoon made him truckle under; the occaſion this: After the death of *Hubert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Monks of the Covent ſecretly elected one *Reginald* their Subprior to ſucceed him, and caus'd him to go to *Rome* for Confirmation; but leſt the King ſhould be diſpleas'd, they crave leave of him to chooſe a fit man: He allows it, but requires to have the nomination himſelf, and thereupon commends to them *John Grey* Biſhop of *Norwich*; accordingly the Monks elect him: The two Elections are referr'd to the Pope, who accepts of neither, but names a third

third man, one *Stephen Langton*, a Cardinal; the Monks very readily admit of him: The King ſtomaching that he cannot have the beſtowing of Spiritual Promotions in his own Kingdom, oppoſes him, and thereupon forbids all Appeals to *Rome*; the Pope threatens to Excommunicate the King, and to Interdict the Kingdom, and thereto he Authorizes four Biſhops; the Popes Legate curſes the King and his Ayders, and his Holineſs pronounceth the ſentence of Deprivation againſt him, and gives his Kingdom to the *French* King. The King inrag'd, ſeizeth the Lands of the Biſhops who Interdicted him, baniſhes the Clergy, and drives the Monks out of their Cloyſters. But the King conſidering in what a condition he was, firſt, in danger of the *French* by Invaſion, on whom the Pope very liberally be-

beſtow'd the Kingdom; ſecondly, by his Subjects Rebellion, the Pope having abſolv'd them from the Oath of Allegiance, and giving ſo great an encouragement to perſons to fight againſt depoſed Princes; ſeeing therefore there was no help, but to humble himſelf to the Pope, he takes the Crown off his head, and layd it at *Pandulphus* the Popes Legate's feet, to be diſpos'd of as his Holineſs ſhould ſee moſt convenient. *Pandulphus* made no ſcruple of taking the Crown, and kept it three or four days, and did not reſtore it but on condition, that he and his Succeſſors ſhould hold the Kingdom of the See of *Rome*, at 1000 Marks *per annum*. He cannot well be blam'd for reſigning his Crown, if we do but conſider what a miſerable ſtate this Kingdom was in; for 6 years, 3 months, and 14 days,

days, it was Interdicted, during which time there was no publick exercise of Religion, no Churches open, no Sacraments administred, but to those in danger of Death, and Baptism to Children: All that dy'd, unless they had a license from the Pope, were buried with as little Ceremony as Dogs or Cats. But upon the Kings submission, all things were as before, and the Pope who even now Excommunicated the King, and absolv'd his Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, and had bestowed the Kingdom on the *French* King; now he doth the quite contrary, for he absolves the King of his Oath to his Subjects, concerning their Charters, and threatens and gives power to *Peter* Bishop of *Winchester*, and to the Abbot of *Reading*, to Excommunicate them, for not observing his decree in order thereto:

thereto: And as for *Philip* the *French* King, who invaded *England* upon the Popes giving of it to him, and at the invitation of some discontented *Englisb* Lords; the Pope curses him, by *Guallo* the Cardinal of St. *Martins*, because he refus'd to obey his Holiness, who now being reconcil'd to King *John*, forbids the *French* to make any enterprize upon this Realm. By this one example, we may see the inconstancy of him that pretends to Infallibility; but we must speak with Reverence of Christs Vicar upon Earth, lest we run our selves into the Curse of the *Lateran* Council, who in this Kings time was assembled, wherein the Emperor and divers other Princes were Excommunicated, and Interdicted, and wherein Auricular Confession, Transubstantiation, and Damnation to all such as speak evil of the Pope, with his

his power over Princes, was ratify'd and eſtabliſh'd. Here we may ſee, the beginning and riſe of their Maſter-piece of Policy, Auricular Confeſſion, by which means they pry into the myſteries of Kingdoms, and unlock the ſecrets of States: And if they plead antiquity for Tranſubſtantiation, we may convince them, and prove, that it was not known in the Primitive times.

King *John* dying, *Henry* the 3d. his Son when he was Crown'd, did Homage to the Church of *Rome*, and to Pope *Innocent*, for his Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, and took his Oath for the true payment of 1000 Marks *per annum*, which his Father had granted to the Church of *Rome*, which is reſolved not to let go any thing that ſhe once hath got hold of, and will not give over impoſing on the King and Kingdom,

dom, as long as she can find them, Ass-like, to bear what she shall throw upon them. No sooner had the King any thing to do with the Church, though by the by, but she opposes him; for *Hubert de Burgh*, Chief Justice and Counsellor to the King, being charg'd with crimes of Treason, flies to the Church of *Merton*, to Sanctuary, from whence the King commanded him to be brought by violence; which the Bishop of *London* hearing, order'd him to be brought back to Sanctuary, upon pain of Excommunication. A safe time for Princes, when the greatest Traytors shall have protection so easie, and be secur'd from the hands of Justice! No sooner was this over, but the King having some difference with his Parliament, the Bishops threaten to Excommunicate him, unless he agree with them. Thus must a Prince

be at the command of his Subjects, and not dare to deny them, leſt he loſe his Crown. But to ſhew the abſolute Power that the Pope had over this Nation, he ſends over 300 *Romans*, Clergymen, to have the firſt vacant Benefits. But this ſomewhat offended our *Engliſhmen*, and therefore to ſhew the King what great oppreſſion this Kingdom lay under, by the Popes Rapine, enquiry was made of the Revenues which the *Romans* and *Italians* had in *England*, which was found annually to amount to the ſum of 60000 Marks, 38200 *l.* being more than the Revenues of the Crown; which ſo mov'd the King, that he gave command, that this with all other Exactions ſhould be notify'd to the General Aſſembly at *Lyons:* The Pope willing to get theſe Riches, but not deſiring to have it made ſo publick, was ſo vexed,

vexed, that he broke out into this expreſſion; *It is time to make an end with the Emperor, that we may cruſh theſe petty Kings; for the Dragon once appeas'd or deſtroy'd, theſe leſſer Snakes will be ſoon trodden down.* The Pope according to his wonted Pride, rejects the conſideration of theſe Grievances of *England*, and deſpis'd the Kings Meſſage, who he ſaid began to *Frederize*: This netled the King and Council, and therefore it is abſolutely ordain'd, under great penalty, that no Money ſhall be given to the Pope, by any Subject of *England*; which for ſome time was ſeverely executed: but as ſoon as the Pope began to threaten his Thunderbolts, all theſe Orders were blaſted, and the Pope exercis'd his Power as much as ever: And though he promis'd to ſend no more Legates into *England*, yet he ſent Clerks,

who had as great power; ſo the name, not the thing, was chang'd. About this time the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter* falling void, ſo little power had the King to advance any one to it, that though his Brother *Athelmar* was a perſon fitly qualified for it, yet all he could do for him, was to go in perſon to the Monks of the Cathedral, and to beg and intreat them to elect his Brother; the Monks ſeeing the earneſtneſs of his deſire, elected him, but with this Reſervation, if the Pope allow it. The King at his coming to the Crown, had confirm'd *Magna Charta*; but after his coming to Age, annuls it, as done in his Nonage. But in the 23th. year of his Reign, 1257. the King confirms it more ſolemnly than ever it had been, which for the Curious I will at large relate. The King accompanied with all the Nobility, and the great Prelates

lates and Biſhops of the Kingdom, all with their Formalities and Ornaments, with burning Candles in their hands, aſſembled to hear the terrible ſentence of Excommunication pronounc'd againſt the Infringers of it; at the Lighting of theſe Candles, the King having received one into his hand, gives it to a Prelate that ſtood by, ſaying, It becomes not me, being no Prieſt, to hold this Candle, my heart ſhall be a greater Teſtimony; and withall layd his hand ſpread upon his breaſt, all the time the Sentence was reading, which was thus pronounced, *Authoritate Dei Omnipotentis, &c.* which done, he caus'd the Charter granted by his Father King *John*, to be openly read, and in the end, having thrown away the Candles, which lay ſmoaking on the ground, they cry'd out, So let them who incurr this Sentence, be extinct, and have

no better ſavour than theſe Snuffs; and the King with a loud voice ſaid, *As God help me, I will as I am a Man, a Chriſtian, a Knight, and a King crown'd and anointed, inviolably obſerve theſe things:* which gave ſo general a ſatisfaction to the People, that the Bells rung, and Bonefires were made for joy. A man would think, that after an Oath taken, and a Proteſtation ſo openly and ſolemnly made, there was no fear on the Kings part that it would be ever broken; but no ſooner had the King an opportunity, but he ſends to the Pope to be abſolv'd, who without more ado grants him his deſire. After this rate, what confidence can a King put in the Oaths of his Subjects, or the Subjects in the Oath of their King? There will be jealouſies ſtill on both ſides, and diſcontent, which upon ſome favourable opportunity

ty will break forth, to the undoing both of King and People.

But this was not the only Oath he was abſolv'd from; for *Ruſtundus* coming from the Pope, with power to collect the Tenths of the Clergy, for the uſe of his Holineſs, would abſolve him from the Oath that he made to War in the *Holy-Land*; but you muſt underſtand, the Pope is a better Courtier than to beſtow his benefits without any reward, and therefore before the King ſhall receive Abſolution, he muſt promiſe to deſtroy *Manfred* Son to the Emperor *Frederick*, now in the poſſeſſion of the Kingdoms of *Sicily* and *Apulia*; and to encourage him to undertake this Enterprize, he promiſeth to make Prince *Edmund*, the Kings younger Son, King of *Sicily*; and to that purpoſe the Biſhop of *Bononia* comes from the Pope, with a Ring of

Inveſtiture to the Prince, pretending that that Kingdom was at his diſpoſal, when the deſign was only to enveigle King *Henry*; and indeed he play'd his game ſo well, that he brought the King into an ingagement of 150000 marks, which amounts to 100000 pounds. For to draw the King on, it was given out, that the Pope had defeated all *Manfred*'s Forces, and was thereby in poſſeſſion of the Kingdom; when the truth was, the Pope's Forces were overthrown, and *Manfred* thereby eſtabliſh'd himſelf in the Kingdom. Here it is evident, that his Holineſs, though he cannot erre in matters of Faith, yet can in things of ſmaller moment; which I think may be a good argument to prove, that he is not Infallible in Spiritual Controverſies.

Edward the firſt in three Parliaments had confirm'd the Great Char-

Charter to the People, but having a deſire to be unbound, he ſends over to Pope *Clement* the 5th. a whole furniſh of all Veſſels for his Chamber, of clean Gold; which great gift ſo wrought with the Holy Prieſt, that he abſolv'd him from his Oath. And thus for Bribery may a man get a Diſpenſation to commit the moſt heinous crimes, and Sanctuary, or being in Holy Orders, is defence enough againſt the Civil Magiſtrates.

In the 17th. year of *Edward* the 2d. the Biſhop of *Hereford* was arreſted, and accus'd of High Treaſon, for ayding the Kings Enemies in their Rebellion: But he knows himſelf better, than to ſubmit to the Kings Authority, or to own his power over him, and refuſes to anſwer, being a Conſecrated Biſhop, without obtaining the leave of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, whoſe Suffragan he was,

was, and who as he affirm'd was his direct Judge next to the Pope, or without the consent of his fellow Bishops; who thereupon arose, and made suit to the King in his behalf: but perceiving the King to be no way inclinable to their demand, they very resolutely took him from the Bar, and delivered him to the custody of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but by the Kings command, he was taken from thence, and again convented; of which the Prelates being inform'd, the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, *York*, and *Dublin*, with ten other Bishops, all with their Crosses erected, went to the place of Judgment, and again took him away with them, no man daring to take him away, or to lift up a Sword against the Crucifix, all men being charg'd by them, to forbear laying violent hands on him, upon pain of Excommunication;

tion; which inſolent behaviour ſo inrag'd the King, that he preſently commanded enquiry to be made *ex Officio*, concerning thoſe Articles that were exhibited againſt the Biſhop, of which he being found guilty, though he was abſent, all his Goods and Poſſeſſions were ſeiz'd on to the Kings uſe. Thus by the Priviledge of the Church, which ſhould ſuppreſs ſuch heinous crimes and impieties, they were rather increas'd; and they which ſhould be as examples of Loyalty and Virtue, were the moſt exact patterns of Rebellion and Vice: For what ungracious man is there that would baulk at Rebelling againſt his King, when he ſhall thus ſee a Clergyman turn Traytor, and be defended from the Laws, and Juſtice?

King *Edward* the 3d. met with as little civility; for when upon ſome juſt occaſion he had impriſoned

soned divers Church-men, *John Stratford* Archbishop of *Canterbury* writes him a Letter, and threatens that if he amend not, he will proceed to Excommunicate his Officers, though not himself, Queen, or Children, which he would have him look upon as a great favour: But by what Maxim in Divinity he can Excommunicate one for anothers crime, I understand not; but this by the by. The Pope will not be idle neither, he will have something to do; for when the King made War upon *Scotland*, word came from *Rome* that he should forbear, for that the Kingdom of *Scotland* belong'd unto the Popes Chappel.

In the Reign of King *Henry* the 6th. he wrought unspeakable mischiefs, involving the Kingdom in a Civil War, wherein were destroy'd many hundred thousand; for he absolv'd *Richard* Duke of

York

York (Father to *Edward* the 4th.) from his Oath of Allegiance to that good King *Henry*, whom afterward he would have Canoniz'd for a Saint; which Abſolution was the ruine both of the King and Duke: And therewithall broke out thoſe cruel Wars between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, which is famous both for the length of time, and expence of blood, that was occaſion'd by that quarrel.

All theſe miſchiefs were hatcht by the Pope againſt thoſe Princes that acknowledg'd his power, and were his obedient Vaſſals; if ſo, what muſt Hereticks expect? how many Rebellions, how many Treaſons and Murders ſhall we find fomented in the days of ſuch Kings, (againſt their State, and Perſons) who altogether deny his Authority, and will not acknowledge him to be Supreme; nay

nay are so far from that, that they translate that Jewel from the Mitre, to their own Crowns. And the first King that ever dar'd to be so bold with his Holiness, we find to be *Henry* the 8th. who through the Popes Dispensation, married *Katherine* the Relict of his Brother *Arthur*, but after several years dwelling together, he begins to be troubled in Conscience with his Marriage, and therefore designs to get a Divorce from the Pope; to that purpose Cardinal *Campeius* comes over to *England*, as the Popes Legate, to whom in Commission is joyn'd Cardinal *Woolsey*: But he perceiving the King to have an inclination to marry *Anne Bullen*, a Protestant, writ to the Pope to forbear granting the Kings request, till he had fram'd the Kings fancy another way; which was not carried so close, but the King under-

underſtood it, neither was he ignorant that *Campeius* when he came as Legate into *England*, had brought a Bull of Divorce with him, which afterwards at the Popes command he burnt: The King perceiving that he was thus delay'd with, began to ſhew, that he would not bear things ſo tamely at the Popes hands, as other Kings had done, and therefore reſolves to take ſuch a courſe, that he ſhould not need to care whether the Pope granted it or no; and thereupon he ſet forth his Royal Proclamation, that no perſon of what eſtate or condition ſoever, ſhould purchaſe or attempt to purchaſe from the Court of *Rome*, any thing prejudicial to his Regal Prerogative, upon pain of Impriſonment, and other puniſhment that ſhall ſeem moſt convenient to his prudence. Thereupon follow'd an Act of Parliament, that

that no Bishops should pay any Annales, or money for Bulls, to the Pope, by reason it was prov'd that there had been paid for Bulls of Bishops, since the 4th. year of King *Henry* the 7th. *Anno Dom.* 1488. to this time, 1530. 160000 pounds, besides what had been paid for Pardons, and other Dispensations. Thus did he begin to crop the wings of the Popes power, and since he would not grant him a Divorce, he sends his Case to his Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* and to avoid suspicion of partiality, he sends into *France*, *Italy*, the Popes Dominions, and the *Venetians*, to have their Opinions; who all were peremptory in these two points, First, That the Brother, by the Law of God, might not marry the Relict of his Brother; Secondly, being against the Law of God, it is not in the power of

of the Pope to diſpenſe with it: with which being ſatisfied, the Marriage by Parliament was diſſolv'd. The Pope afterwards ſent a Meſſenger to the King, requiring him perſonally to appear at the General Council, which he had appointed to be kept the year following; but neither time nor place being ſpecified, the Meſſenger departed with an uncertain anſwer, to as uncertain a demand.

It will be beſides my diſcourſe if I ſhould relate the cruel burning of *Tindal*, for Tranſlating the New Teſtament, and how under a pretence of Religion, the Biſhops order'd all the Bibles that were Engliſhed, to be brought into *Pauls* Church-yard, and there burnt; therefore I ſhall paſs that over, and ſee what the Parliament will do, being reſolv'd againſt the Pope, though not againſt his Re-

ligion; who finding his power oppos'd both by King and People, is resolute in exercising his Spiritual Authority over them, and therefore forth he sends his Bull, which curs'd both the King and Realm; which Bull was set up in the Town of *Dunkirk* in *Flanders*, the Messenger not daring to come any nearer, though if he had come to *London*, and been apprehended, he had merited Heaven, and dy'd a Saint and Martyr. But since the Pope hath done his utmost, the King and Parliament are not so cowardly, to be kill'd with words, nor the bellowing of his Bull, but forthwith they made an Act, that the King should be Supreme Head of the Church of *England*, and the Popes Authority to be in all points abolished: And to make it the more firm, Religion it self by degrees began to change, for by an Injunction of my Lord *Cromwell*,

well, who was Vicar-General over the Spiritualty, the Creed, the Lords Prayer, and the Ten Commandments were read in Churches in *Engliſh*, and ſome time after Prayers and Sermons were commanded to be made in our Mother tongue; which Innovations by the cunning of the Pope and his Agents, ſtirr'd up five ſeveral Rebellions in one year. The firſt that aſſembled was in *Lincolnſhire*, to the number of 20000, of whom one of their chief Leaders was one *Nicholas Melton*, a Monk, who nam'd himſelf Captain *Cobler*; againſt whom the King went in perſon. But this Commotion was ſcarce appeas'd, when immediately there aroſe another in the North parts, to the number of 40000, giving themſelves out for a Holy Pilgrimage, bearing on one ſide of their Enſigns, Chriſt hanging on the Croſs, and on the

other, the Cup and Bread of the Sacrament, as taking Armes only for the maintenance of the Christian Faith, and the deliverance of the Catholick Church, now oppreſs'd; but for all the pretences of the juſtneſs of their Cauſe, the King overthrew them: which was no ſooner done, but as if he was fighting with the Serpent *Hydra*, from whom cutting off one head, another would riſe in its place; ſo it prov'd by theſe Rebels, that a man would think this to be the true Moral of the Fable: For preſently there aſſembled another great Army, out of *Cumberland*, *Weſtmerland*, and the North parts of *Lincolnſhire*, marching Southwards; who were alſo ſuppreſs'd, and their chief Leaders being apprehended, they were diſcover'd to be the Abbots of *Wally*, *Sauly*, and others of the peaceable Robe,

(O

(O barbarous deed!) who without receiving the benefit of the Clergy, were executed as Traytors. But to ſhew the power of the Popes Doctrine, and how ready the people were to ſacrifice their lives, though without any hopes of bringing the King to humble himſelf, there aroſe another petty Rebellion, to the number of 12000, and beſieg'd *Carliſle*, but were ſoon made to retire. No ſooner was this over, but *Hull* by another Company of Rebels was beſieg'd, and reduc'd to ſome ſtrait; but at laſt they were beaten off. Though God had thus in all theſe troubles preſerv'd the King, and given his ſide the Victory, yet this did not diſcourage ſeveral great Perſons, to conſpire againſt him; but by the Providence of God they were diſcovered, and brought to their deſerved deaths.

When thus force and open violence could not prevail, the Pope hath recourse to more cunning contrivances, and therefore sends abroad his Vermine to poyson the hearts of the Kings good Subjects, and to draw them from him; to this end a Friar observant, called Friar *Forrest*, who had taken the Oath of Supremacy himself, yet privately perswades others, that the King was not Supreme Head of the Church; but it was not so slily manag'd, but it was known, and thereupon he was apprehended, and being examined, he for his defence said, *That he took the Oath with his outward man, but his inward man never consented to it.* A rare and a subtle distinction, but not of validity enough to prevail with his Judges, and therefore since his outward man offended, that also was punished.

On

On the 3d. of *November* 1537. *Henry Courtney* Marqueſs of *Exeter*, *Henry Poole*, Lord *Montacute*, and ſeveral others, were found guilty of High Treaſon, for endeavouring to throw out King *Henry*, and to advance Cardinal *Poole* to the Crown; *two Prieſts* condemn'd with them, were deſervedly executed at *Tyburn*. The Cardinal being thus diſappointed of *making an exchange* of his Red Hat, for an Imperial Crown, was ſo enrag'd, that he ſolicites the Pope, who was forward enough of himſelf, to ſtir up divers great Princes to invade *England*; wherefore King *Henry*, like a warlike and prudent Prince, rode himſelf to the Sea Coaſts, to ſee them fortify'd, and cauſed Bulwarks to be erected in places convenient; his Ships alſo, thoſe wooden and moving walls of this Kingdom, he

fitted and made ready for ſervice; he ordered Muſters alſo to be made throughout all the Shires of *England*, and was ſo diligent, to ſuffer nothing to be wanting that might be conducing to the ſafety and honour of his Kingdom.

In this poſture he left his affairs at his death; and his Son *Edward* the 6th. ſucceeding him, promoted with the utmoſt care imaginable the Reformed Proteſtant Religion, ſetting forth certain Injunctions, for the pulling down of Images out of Churches, and Commiſſioners were appointed to ſee them executed. But this greatly enrag'd the zealous Papiſts, as will appear by the wicked act of a *Romiſh Prieſt*, who ſeeing one Mr. *Bodye*, a Commiſſioner, pulling down Images in *Cornwall*, ſuddenly ſtabb'd

ſtabb'd him in the body with a Knife: This ſtirr'd up the ſpirits of the people, who immediately flocked together in divers parts of the Shire, taking up Armes, and committing Outrages; the chief Leaders ſuffered in *Smithfield*, and many Complices hang'd in other places of the Kingdom, to be a terror to Traytors. And that Juſtice might work the better upon the minds of the People, it was accompanied with Mercy, a Pardon being granted to all thoſe that would lay down Armes: Yet this could not prevail, but there were ſtill ſome diſcontented people in moſt parts of the Kingdom, as in *Suſſex*, *Kent*, *Hampſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Warwickſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, and *Devonſhire*, whoſe chief Commanders were *Humphrey Arundel*, and ſix others

others of inferiour note, but there were *many Priests*. They draw up Articles of their Religion, which if granted, they would unanimously agree in laying down Armes: The King sends an Answer in writing, and a general Pardon, so they will desist; but these fair means will not prevail, and so they fall to besiege *Exeter*, setting fire on the Gates, and reducing the poor, but loyal Citizens, to so great misery and famine, that for two days they were forced to eat Horses, and make Bread of such coarse Bran, that they were fain to mould in cloaths to make it stick. But the Lord *Gray*, and the Lord *Russel*, made them raise the siege, routed them, and sent up many Prisoners to *London*, who were there executed.

We

We cannot expect any thunder from the Pope in Queen *Maries* days, againſt her own Perſon, ſhe being ſo dutiful and obedient a Daughter of the Church of *Rome*; but yet there muſt be bloody Murders, by Fire and Faggot, committed upon her Subjects, that will not embrace his Religion: But to thoſe that would return to the Superſtitions of *Rome*, there will be Pardons and Indulgences given upon their ſubmiſſion; whereupon the Parliament drew up a Supplication, wherein they ſhew'd themſelves very penitent for their former Errors, and preſented it to the King and Queen, and deſired them to intercede for them to the Lord Cardinal *Poole*, and the See Apoſtolick, that they might be pardoned and receiv'd again into

to

to the Church. This being delivered to the Cardinal, he absolv'd them by these words.

We, by the Apostolick Authority given unto us, by the most Holy Lord Pope Julius *the 3d. Christs Vicegerent on Earth, do absolve and deliver you, and every of you, with the whole Realm, and Dominions thereof, from all Heresie and Schism, and from all Judgments, Censures and Pains for that cause incurred; and also we do restore you again to the Unity of our Mother the Holy Church.*

But

But upon the death of Queen *Mary*, her Siſter *Elizabeth* is crowned Queen, who is not ſo obſervant a Daughter of his Holineſs, and therefore ſhe is like to find, that inſtead of a Father, he will prove the moſt ſevere Enemy; which will be evident by thoſe many Rebellions and Treaſons that he rais'd againſt her. It will almoſt tire a man to read each particular Plot laid againſt her Royal Perſon: I ſhall begin with the occaſion of the Popes anger, and that was her changing of Religion, and adminiſtring the Oath of Supremacy to all Clergymen, of whom as many as refus'd to take it, were forthwith depriv'd of their Livings; and it is obſervable, how great a propenſity there was in mens minds towards the Proteſtant Religion, for of above 9000 Spiritual Promotions, there were

were but 189 that refus'd to acknowledge the Queen to be Supreme Head of the Church of *England*; amongst whom *Thomas Watson* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *John White* of *Winchester*, were two, who exclaiming against her, threatned to Excommunicate her; but she had the Spirit of her Father in her, and was not terrify'd with the threats, nor violence of his Holiness. For her first ten years, the Pope thought to gain her by perswasion, but when she was grown past that, then the old means must be put in execution; Pope *Pius* the 5th. the then Pope, *An. Reg.* 11. *An. Dom.* 1568. enjoyn'd one *Robert Ridolph*, a *Florentine*, in the habit of a Merchant, to come to *London*, and to stir up a Rebellion of the Papists in *England* against the Queen, which with much subtilty and secresie he accom-

compliſhed; and to make his Plot the more ſecure, one *Nicholas Morton*, a Romiſh Prieſt, was ſent from the Pope to pronounce Queen *Elizabeth* an Heretick, and to abſolve all her Subjects from their Oath of Allegiance, ſince the Queen had loſt all right of Soveraignty, by departing from the Catholick Church; and this Incendiary manag'd his buſineſs ſo well, that he prevail'd with the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmerland*, with other great Perſons, to take up Armes and to dethrone the Queen: But to draw Aſſiſtants to them, they publiſh by writing, that they had taken up Armes, not out of any private Quarrel, but that the Catholick Apoſtolick Religion of their Forefathers might be reſtor'd; and ſend their Letters to the moſt noted Papiſts of the Kingdom,

to

to aid them in defence of Chriſt, and his Church. When by theſe means they had gotten a conſiderable power, they go firſt to *Durham*, where they tear in pieces all the Bibles and Common-Prayer Books that were in the *Engliſh* tongue: But no ſooner did her Majeſties Forces come towards them, but they fly and diſperſe themſelves, the priviledges of the Cruſado would not prevail with them to ſtay to exchange a blow or two with their Enemies. The Pope had not as yet ſent forth his Bull, but now he caus'd it to be faſtned on the Gate of the Biſhop of *London*'s Palace, wherein all her Subjects are abſolv'd from their Oath of Allegiance, or any other duty; and what is more, all that preſume to obey her, are curſed with a dreadful Anathema.

You

You have already heard, for what end, *Rudolph* the *Florentine* came into *England*, and how privately he carried his *deſignes*, but now they are made manifeſt, He incites the Duke of *Norfolk*, to raiſe an Army againſt his Soveraign, and to head the diſcontented party; and the more to ſtir him up to ſuch an enterpriſe, he ſhews him a Catalogue of Noble Men, who had vow'd to ſpend their Lives and Fortunes with him, in ſo holy a deſigne; and that the Catholick Religion might be Reſtored, the Pope himſelf would undergoe the charges of the War; and to that end, His Holineſs had already laid down, 100000 Crowns; and, that himſelf, had given 12000 amongſt the fugitive *Engliſh*; he promiſed alſo that the King of *Spaine* would aſſiſt him, with ſix Thouſand Foot, and four Thouſand Horſe. But the Duke looking upon it too hazar-

dous, would not undertake it; yet however, here we may discover the Intentions, and it is fit, that in this case, we accept of the will for the deed. But now Pope *Gregory* the thirteenth is resolved, to go more firmly about the business; and so in the year one Thousand five Hundred seventy eight, He holds secret consultation with the King of *Spaine*; at one time, to invade both *England* and *Ireland*, and thereby, to work the absolute ruine of the Queen; But the Pope, was not only stirred up to this thing, purely for Religions sake, but natural affection, had as great, if not a greater share: for this Holy Man of *Rome* had heretofore, not led so chast a life, but that he had a Bastard-son, whom he Created Marques of *Vincola*, and had a design to make him King of *Ireland*: & they well knowing, that the strength of *England*, consists in our floating Towers,

Towers, contrived, to procure the Merchants of Italy, and the Dutch, to hire a great number of our Ships, for long Voyages, and that in the mean time, the Navy Royal, should be surprised, by a far greater Fleet, and that *Thomas Stukly*, an English Fugitive, who pretended to the Pope, that he could with much ease, obtain the Kingdom of *Ireland*, should with Eight Hundred *Italian* Souldiers, be employed in the *Irish* Wars; and so far he got into the Popes favour, that he Honored him with the Title of Marques of *Lemster*, Earl of *Wexford*, and *Caterlogh*, Viscount *Morogh*, and Baron of *Ross*, being the Principal Honours in that Kingdom, at that time. Thus the Pope, Crow'd before the Victory, and all these Plots Vanished in the Aire, it only shewed their Malice: Yet in the Year One Thousand Five Hun-

Eighty Eight, Their Designs then were more than Words, but thanks be to God, they were no more Fatal, as shall be related in its due Place, when by *Stukely's* Death, all those Plots, Fell to the Ground; *James-Fitz-Morrice*, from *Ireland*, gets to *France*, promising to the *French* King, that he will make him King of *Ireland*; but not finding so gracious a Welcome, as he thought so great a Proffer deserved, he betakes himself to the *Spanish* Court, and there makes the same Proposition; but from thence, he is sent to *Rome*; and from the Pope, by the means of *Nicolas Sanders*, an *English* Priest, and *Alan* an *Irish-Man*, both being Doctors in Divinity, he not only, gets *Money*, but a Legat's Power for *Sanders*, and a Consecrated Banner with Letters of Commendation, to the Catholick King: By these

these means, he Got Three Ships, and a few men, and Lands in *Ireland* at *Smerwich Kerry*, where the Priest having Consecrated the Place, they built a Fort, and brought their Ships under it, but these were presently taken thence, and thereby the *Spaniards*, were not in a condition to come thither by Sea; hereupon *John* and *James*, Brothers to the Earl of *Desmond*, with some *Irish*, joyn with their Kinsman, *Fitz-Morrice*, and some time after, the Earl of *Desmond* himself breakes into open Rebellion. Not long after, *San Joseph* an *Italian*, with 700 Soldiers his Country-men, Lands at the same place, and fortifies it; whereupon *Arthur* Lord *Grey*, Deputy of *Ireland*, sent a Trumpeter to them, to understand, who they were, and what was their business, who sent them, and withal commanded them to depart immediate-

ly: Whereupon they send this short Answer, That some of them were sent from his *Holiness*, others from the *Catholick* King; upon whom the Pope had bestowed the Kingdom, of *Ireland*, Queen *Elizabeth* having forfeited her Right, by being guilty of Heresy; and therefore what they had gotten, they would maintain: But they quickly found the difference, between disputing with Words, and Cannons; and their proud Stomacks are *Forc'd* to submit, absolutely to the will of the Conquerour. By this means, for some time, There was Peace in *Ireland*: I suppose it will not be an impertinent Discourse, to discover, from whence, the evils that we now have, do proceed; the growth of Popery, arising by those many Preists and *Seminarys* that are sent over to seduce the Kings good Subjects; drawing them from their Al-

Allegiance, and instructing them in the Roman Religion. The first Seminaries that we read of, was in the Year One Thousand 500 Seventy Nine. Their beginning thus; certain English Preists, who were fled into the *Netherlands*, by the procurement of *William Allen*, an *Oxford* Scholar, joyned themselves to study at *Doway*, where they entered into a Collegiate way of Government, to whom the Pope allowed a yearly Pension; The like Coliedges for the trayning up of English Youth, were erected in divers Places, which always affords new supplys, of Priests for *England*, to sow the seeds of their Religion, and to stir up Rebellions. In these Seminaries, they hold these as undeniable Maxims, that the Pope, hath such an ample Power, by divine Right, over the whole Christian World, both in Ecclesiastical, and

Secular affayrs, that by vertue thereof, it is lawful for him, to Excommunicate Kings, and absolve their Subjects from their Oath of Allegiance, and deprive them of their Kingdoms; from these Seminarys, about this time, came into *England Robert Parsons*, and *Edmund Campian*, both of them English men, and Jesuits; sometimes in the habits of Merchants, another while in the garb of Souldiers; anon they put themselves into the Equipage of Noblemen; and by and by, they dress themselves, like our English Ministers; then again like Apparitors.

Thus like subtle Actors, on the Stage, do they both shift Scenes, and Persons, never appearing in publick to be what really they were; their design was to raise Rebellions, and plotting the ruine both of the Queen, and Kingdom; for which

which *Campian*, *Sherwin*, and *Bryant*, all Prieſts, were executed as Traytors; but in the Roman Chronology, you will find them Regiſtred as Saints and Martyrs. *Campian*, as he was at the point of Execution, was asked, *Whether the Queen was a lawful Queen or no?* To this he made no anſwer; but being queſtioned, if the Pope ſhould ſend an Army againſt the Queen, whoſe part he would take; he openly profeſt, he would Liſt himſelf as a Souldier under the Popes Banner; and ſo much he teſtified, under his hand.

Though the ſeverity of the Laws, was thus put in Execution, againſt ſuch perſons, yet did not this terrify them, to do their utmoſt, both to advance their own Religion, and to work the deſtruction of the Queen: for about this time, were written certain Books, where in it was Taught, that it was a *Meritorious*

torious work, to kill any Prince, Excommunicated; promising them happiness in the next World, and honour in this, that should perform it. This drew many persons from their Allegiance, in hopes of enjoying Heaven hereafter, and to be Canonized for Saints here; particularly, one *Somervile*, an English Gentleman, was so bewitched, with reading of them, that he presently began, to breath nothing but Blood and Wounds to all Protestants; and running towards *White-Hall*, with his drawn Sword, set upon some persons by the way; and withal declaring, That he would go, and kill the Queen, with his own Hands. But this was not the only man that was besotted with these Opinions; for *William Parry*, Doctor of the Laws, and a Parliament man in the Year One Thousand Five Hundred Eighty Five, was accused, by *Ed-*

ward

ward Nevil, for holding secret Consultations about murdering the Queen, and thereupon was apprehended; and upon his Examination ingeniously confessed, that upon some discontent he left *England*, and travelled beyond the Seas, where he fell into the acquaintance of *Compegio*, the Popes Nuntio, at *Venice*; who often sollicited him, to attempt something, for the *Catholick cause*: At last, upon grant of a plenary Indulgence, from his Holiness, he came over into *England*, with full resolutions to destroy the Queen; but upon some sober reflections, he was not very forward to put his designs in Practise; and for a Memorandum of his promise, he receiv'd a Letter from the Cardinal *Como*, perswading him, to persist in so Sacred an undertaking; but this did not so much prevail with him as the reading of a

Book

Book written *Contra justitiam Britannicam*; wherein it was declared; that Princes who were for Heresy Excomunicated, might be lawfully deprived both of their lives, and Kingdoms. This so Confirmed him that had not the Sword of justice taken away his Life, he had certainly performed his wicked intention.

Though of all these Plots, not one of them took effect; yet this did no way discouragе them, to endeavour to bring their desires to an end; and therefore one *Gifford*, Doctor in Divinity, perswades a credulous Papist, *John Savage* by Name, that it was a *Meritorious* Work, to take away the Lives of Princes Excommunicated; who thereupon, Vowed to kill the Queen; One *Ballard* a Seminary-Priest being acquainted with the Vow of *Savage*, came over to *England*, in a Soldiers Habit,

bit, and draws into the Plot, sixteen Gentlemen very Zealous for the Church of *Rome*; But their Treason being in time discovered, they were brought to condigne punishment, and Executed as Traytours. Some time after, the Spaniards had a designe to poison the Queen, but were unwilling to trust a thing of so great Concern, in the hand of an *English* man; whom then to employ in such a business, they cannot at present remember; but it is not so difficult a matter, to meet with a wicked Villain ready made to their hands, or at least that will not be made so by Mony; and not being ignorant of the covetous minds, of Jews, they did not doubt to prevail with *Rhoderick Lopez*, a Jew, and then Physitian to the Queen; *Stephen Perreira*, *Emanuel Loytre*, and other Portugals, were also drawn in to be

Actors

Actors in this bloudy Tragedy; but Providence, which had hitherto defended her Majesty from all the secret contrivances of her Enemies, did also by discovering the Treason, protect Her from it. The next day after these, there was also Executed one *Patrick Cullen*, an *Irish Fencer*, who came to exercise his faculty upon the Queen; but his missing his thrust, was the cause of cracking his Neck.

So many Plots for taking away the Queens life, were still on foot that there was scarce a year, in which some great, or small one was not discovered, not only her own Subjects, but forreiners, did endeavour her destruction; this made *Mendoza* the *Spanish* Embassadour, be thrust out of *England* for joyning with *Throgmorton*, in his Treasons, who was acquainted with the intentions, of the Catho-

lic

lick Princes to invade *England*; and that nothing was wanting, but mony, and aide in *England*; and that they might not fail of this, *Charls Paget* in disguise, was sent into *Sussex*, where the Duke of *Guise* intended to land; who was acquainted with the names of the Ports, and Noble men that Fly to his assistance. The *French* Embassadour *L'Aubespine* seeing so good a president, is resolv'd not to be behind hand, in acting his part; and therefore tempts one *Stafford*, a young Gentleman, and afterwards *Trappe*, his Secretary, to murther the Queen; But *Stafford*, would not be prevail'd with, to commit such a villany himself, but commends one *Moody*, a desperate Rogue, who would baulk at nothing, for reward: *Trappe* proposes it, and upon conditions between them, *Moody* vows to undertake it; and whilst they are consulting

what

what shall be the means, *Stafford* discovers it to the Lords of the Councel.

In the one and Thirtieth year of the Queen, A. D. 1588. *England* then was in great fear, continually expecting to be invaded by the *Spaniard*; and indeed their fear was not Groundless; for now the *Spaniards*, with their *Invincible Armada*, as they call'd it, in good earnest, Invades *England*. This Fleet consisted of 130 Ships 29720 men, whereof Soldiers 19290, Mariners 8350, Gally-slaves 2080, Great Ordnance 2630; and for the greater holiness, of the Action, 12 of the Ships, were called by the names of the Apostles; and with these, the Prince of *Parma*, was to meet, and Joyn his forces, which consisted of 50000 old Soldiers, besides Mariners, and Shipping; and he was to Land his army at the *Thames* Mouth: *Parturiunt Monte*

Montes, naſcetur Ridiculus Mus. But ſo great diligence the Queen uſed, and God ſo proſpered her Fleet, that this Invincible Armada as in boaſting, they term'd it, being three years in preparing, was ſhattered, and torn to pieces; In a months time often beaten, many of their men Slain, more than half of their ſhips taken, and ſunk; and of the Engliſh, not above a hundred men miſſing, and but one little veſſel. For which great deliverance, thanksgiving was ordered in all Churches in England. It is the nature of gameſters, to play at ſmall ſtake, rather then ſit out, and ſince the Pope, that *Father* of *Treaſons*, cannot gain his deſignes, by open Violence, he again hath recourſe to his ſly, and hidden treacherys, and to aſſaſſinate the Queen, he bribes *Edmund Yok*, and *Richard Williams*, both which being convicted, died the death of Traitors.

Thus 7. times hath the Queen been endeavoured, to be assassinated, but lest we should blame them, of negligence, they are resolved to have one Essay more; The Plot this, One *Edward Squire*, going a Soldier in *Drakes* last Expedition, was taken a Prisoner, and carried into *Spain*, where he came acquainted, with one *Wall Poole*, an English Jesuite, who caus'd him to be put in the Inquisition, for a Heretick; and he Having been us'd with such extreme Cruelty, was easily induc'd, to turn Papist; and afterward grew so zealous, that he would attempt any thing, for the *Catholick Cause*; his Ghostly father perswades him, he would *merit* heaven, by taking away the lives, of the Queen, and the Earl of *Essex*; and sent him into England, with a certain *Poyson*, wherewith to anoint the Pomell of the Queens Sadle, (he heretofore being Groom of

of the Queens ſtable) and the Chair, in which the Earl ſhould ſit; which he performed, but it took no effect; but his *Father-Confeſſor*, thinking he did neglect to do it, ſends one over to England, to accuſe him for undertaking it;

But let us now return to *Ireland*, that neſt of Papiſts, and there we, ſhall ſee, *Hugh-O-Neal*, Earl of *Tir-Oen*, Riſing in Rebellion, having under his command, 1000 horſe 8580 foot: But he gains a Truce, and in the mean time, deſires aid from *Spain*; however, with theſe, he Encounters the deputies, but with much loſs He is beaten, and put to flight; He Stirs up a new Rebellion in *Lemſter*, and going againſt the *Engliſh* totally routs them, killing 1500. common Soldiers, on the Place; upon this his fame growes loud, and on a Suddain, all *Munſter* fly's forth into Rebellion, putting all the *Engliſh* to the Sword; and acquainting

the *Spaniards*, with his victory's and through his Invitations, lands in *Ireland*, and takes *Kingsale*, being willing to gain *Ireland*, thereby to make amends, for their losses in 88. *D' Aquila*, who commanded the *Spaniards*, publisheth a declaration, wherein he sheweth, *that Queen* Elizabeth, *was deposed from her kingdome by the Pope, and her Subjects were absolv'd, from their Allegiance; & that the Spaniards*, (kind Christians *were now Come to deliver Ireland from the Jaws of the Devil.* Yet this did not so much encrease their number, but that *Tre-Oen*, was forc'd to yield himself, without any conditions, and the *Spaniards* forc'd to Quit *Ireland.*

Pope Clement the 8*th.* seeing nothing could be done, in the Queens life time; and perceiving, that Nature would shortly require her due of her Royal Majesty, being then full of years, Sent over a *Breeves*; the

the one to the *Popiſh* clergy; the other, to the laity, to command them, to ſuffer no perſon, how neer ſoever related to the bloud Royal of *England*, to enjoy the Crowne, unleſs he would promiſe, by oath, to promote the *Roman Religion*.

Thus dyed Queen *Elizabeth* in a good old age, after ſhe had firmly rooted the Proteſtant Religion in this Kingdom, Providence continually preſerving her and this Kingdome, from their Enemies. We ſhall now come to diſcourſe of things yet in Memory, ſome perſons now living that can teſtify them, *Viva voce*; To begin then, with that damnable Conſpiracy, of the Gunpowder Treaſon, ſo bloudy and cruel a Deſigne, as is able to cauſe amazement in any but religious Villaines. The Papiſts, not being able to hinder King *James* from coming to the Crown, according to the command of their holy

Lord the Pope, are resolved to let him find, that there is no safety for him, since he will not be of their Religion; But perceiving that the King alone is not their Enemy, but the Parliament also, they purpose therefore, to rid themselves of all in one instant; the *King*, *Prince*, and *Nobles*, with the better sort of Commons must be destroyed; which to effect, they Consult of the means, and none is found so sure, and certain, as to *blow them up with Gun-Powder*, when they should be Assembled in Parliament; and as if Providence had concur'd with them, at that time, there was a *Cellar* to be let under the upper House; this they hire, as most convenient for their purpose, and therein put Billets and Faggots to hide the *Powder*, that they intended to do the fact withal; every thing falls out according to their desire; all things

things are prepared, and nothing wanting, but the ſitting of the Parliament: Yet conſidering, that though the King, and Prince muſt be ſlain, yet the Duke of *York* (which was *Charles* the *Martyr*) with the Lady *Elizabeth*, might eſcape, and ſo their purpoſe would not be accompliſhed; but to make all things certain, *Percy* undertakes to ſurpriſe the Duke, and to enſnare the Lady *Elizabeth*, they agree upon a match of hunting neer to *Dunchurch*, and under colour *thereof* draw company together and ſurpriſe Her, at the Lord *Harringtons* Houſe in *Warwickſhire*, where ſhe then lay, and then proclaim her Queen.

But this Treaſon, ſo deteſtable to God, and Man, though hitherto, it hath met with no rub or hinderance, but carried calm and ſecretly, yet through the great mercy of God, it came to be diſcovered, by a Letter ſent to the Lord

Monteagle Son and Heir to the Lord *Morly*; but from whom he knew not. It seems it was a person that had some Compassion on him, since he wou'd prevent him of running into the danger; the Letter was short, pithy and obscure. It ran as follows:

My

My Lord,

OUt of the Love I bear to ſome of your Friends, I have a Care of your Preſervation, therfore I would wiſh you as you tender your Life, to forbear your Attendance, at this Parliament, For God, and Man hath Concurred to puniſh the Wickedneſs of this time; And think not ſlightly of this Advertiſement: For though there be no appearance of any ſtir; yet I ſay, they ſhall receive a Terrible Blow this

Parliament

parliament, and yet ſhall not ſee who hurt them. This Counſel is not to be contemned, becauſe it may do you good, and can do you no Harm; for the danger is paſt as ſoon as you have burnt this Letter, and I hope you will make good uſe of it.

My Lord having read the Letter, thought it his Duty, to diſcover it to ſome of the Councel, for he imagined it was a buſineſs of no ſmall Moment; ſo coming to *White-hall*, the King being then abroad, he dilivers it to the Earl of *Sailsbury*, principal Secretary of State; who alſo acquainted the Lord *Chamberlain*, the Lord Admiral, and the Earl of *Worceſter*, and *Northampton*: The King coming

ing home, they ſhewed it him, The Earl of *Salisbury* telling him, that it muſt be written either by a fool, or a mad man, becauſe of thoſe words; *For the danger is paſt, as ſoon as you have burnt this Letter.* For if the danger was ſo ſoon over, what need of any warning; but the King made not that conſtruction, for conſidering of it in his ſearching judgment, he gave this unlookt-for Interpretation of it, that the thing would be done in as little time as the Letter would be in burning (a kind of uncouth, yet true Expoſition) and therefore preſumed it might be ſome Sudden miſchief, occaſioned by *blowing* up with *Gunpowder*; and forthwith, he gave command, to ſearch all Places in and near to the *Parliament-Houſe*, which was accordingly done by the Lord

Cham-

Chamberlaine, and the Lord *Mounteagle*; who coming into the Cellar, found there great ſtore of *Faggots*, and *Billets*; but this did not delude them, they cauſed them to be taken forth, till at laſt they diſcovered one of the Barrels of Powder; and this encouraged them, to proſecute the Search; they found Thirty five more, with other Inſtruments fit for ſuch a deſign; and eſpying a Fellow ſtanding ſuſpiciouſly there, they apprehended him, and found in his Pocket, a piece of touch-wood, and a tinder Box to light it. Thus was their unheard of Villany diſcovered, yet this did not hinder the Confederacy, meeting at *Dun-Church* where they endeavoured to ſtir up the People to Rebellion, by telling them many falſities of the King and State; and withal, declaring

claring that they were aſſembled together, for the *Promoting* the *Catholick Cauſe*; but all their Rhetorick could not prevail with any to take their part; many of them were kill'd and taken by the two High Sheriffs of *Worceſter-ſhire*, and *Warwick-ſhire*: they who were taken, were Condemned, and Executed.

Thus were the King and Parliament as ſo many Fire-Brands ſnatcht out of the Fire, by the Providence of the Almighty. Some time after *Henry Garnet*, Provincial of the *Engliſh* Jeſuites, was Executed for concealing ſo horrid a Conſpiracy. But now ſeeing they could work nothing by Violence, they uſe other means, broaching many Opinions, and ſowing Diviſions amongſt us in matters of Religion; from whence comes the Quakers. Is it not the very

ry Spawn of a Jesuite? From whence comes the rest of our Sectaries, but from the subtlety of Seminaries? The King considering this, that they were the common Butchers of the Nation, and the only causers of those many troubles of this Kingdom, By his Royal Proclamation set forth An. Do. 1610. he commanded all *Romish* and *Seminary*-Priests and Jesuites, to depart the Realm. To whom shall we attribute those many troubles that fell out in the Dayes of *Charles* the first of Blessed Memory? Shall we lay nothing to the charge of those holy men of *Rome*, but clear them from having any hand in our late unhappy Wars? No certainly we cannot pronounce them not guilty; for we find them condemned under their own hands; for in *Clarken-wel*

were

were apprehended a company of Jeſuites, at a Houſe deſign'd for a Colledg of that order; and amongſt their Papers was found, the copy of a Letter, written to their Father-Rector at *Bruſſels*, wherein he had informati-on given him, how diligent their Society had been, by ſubtil Plots and contrivance, to ad-vance the *Romiſh Religion*, and Erect a *Catholick Monarchy*, by imbroyling the State, and rai-ſing differences amongſt us; to which end, they made uſe of *Arminians*, and Projectors, who ſhould do their utmoſt to de-ſtroy the Parliament, and to diſ-ſolve the Government of this Kingdom, exchanging Monar-chy for Oligarchy. The Duke of *Buckingham*, being the King's great Favourite, was proſecu-ted by the Parliament, and left the Breach, between them, ſhould

ſhould be made up, they kept off the Puritans from having any influence on the Duke; and to bring their deſignes to their deſired Effect, they often put themſelves in the habits of Puritans. Fomenting differences and jealouſies between the King and them, that they alſo induſtriouſly promoted the impoſt of Exciſe, and the bringing in a forraign Army of Horſe and Foot, to make the people pay it: This they conceived would proye ſo great a Burthen to the Country, and ſo chargeable to the King, that it would alienate the hearts of his Subjects from him, and ſo make the people be content to entertain a Conquerour.

About this time, The Prieſt and Confeſſor of the Queen, impoſ'd on her to go bare-foot, to Spin, to wait upon her Servants

vants, at their ordinary Reſpects, to trace on foot in the Mire one rainy Morning from *Somerſet*-houſe to *St. James's*, himſelf riding by her in the Coach, and to progreſs her Ambulations as far as *Tyburn*-*Gallows*, to offer up her Prayers for the Souls of Jeſuit-Martyrs, formerly truſſed up there for Treaſon. Thus did they put an affront both upon the Magiſtrates and Laws of the Nation, to eſteem thoſe for Saints and Martyrs who juſtly died as Rebells and Traytors. I ſhall not concern my ſelf whether this kind of Penance is for the Souls health: But return to my former diſcourſe. If they were thus buſie in *England*, no doubt but *Scotland* alſo was diſturb'd with them; for, the King growing incenſed againſt the Rebellious *Scots*, is reſolv'd to make them

know he is their King; and certainly there had been soon an accommodation between them, if *Con* the Pop's Agent, *Chamberlaine* Chaplaine to Cardinal *Richlieu*, *Sr. Toby Mathews* a jesuited Priest of the Order of Politicians, and several others as Zealous of the Church of *Rome*, had not perswaded them that the King aim'd at a Tyrannical Government, making his will their Law; this made them with-draw their Loyalty to their King; and was the cause of their unnatural Rebellion. And to encourage them to proceed, *Richlieu* promises them help from the *French* King his Master; this caused the *Scots* to send a Letter to him to implore his Aid; he being the Ancient Confederate of that Kingdom.

Thus fell out that Rebellion, which

which will not be forgot as long as the World hath a being. When the long Parliament was firſt called, they intended to deal very ſevere with the Papiſts, and juſtice *Howard* was ordered to deliver up a Catalogue of all *Recuſants* within the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*; to prevent which, one Mr. *John James* a Zealous Papiſt, ſtab'd the juſtice in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. *Ireland* alſo ſhall not eſcape free: And then indeed, broke forth on the Twenty Third of *October* One Thouſand Six Hundred Forty One, a moſt horrid Rebellion. And to ſtir up the *French* with a greater Animoſity and Cruelty, againſt the Proteſtants, and Engliſh: Their Jeſuits Preiſts, and Friers, told the People that they were Hereticks, & not to be ſuffered any longer to live amongſt them, and that it was no

more ſin to kill an *Engliſh* man than to kill a *Dog*, and that it was a moſt mortal and unpardonable Sin to relieve or protect any of them. This made all the Papiſts in *Ireland*, enter into a Conſpiracy to deſtroy all the *Engliſh*, and to kill all the Proteſtants in *Ireland* by ten of the Clock the next Day, being the Twentieth of *October*; and they were as good as their words in deſtroying two Hundred Thouſand in a cruel maſſacre; beſides thoſe that periſht by War: All the Gentlemen-Papiſts were to meet at *Dublin*, on the Twenty third day, and ſo to attempt the *Caſtle*; which being taken, they would batter down the Houſes of the City if it did not yield: Moſt of the Conſpirators were come to Town, and had abſolutely taken the *Caſtle*, being the Magazine of *Ireland*, on the follow-

following Morning, if *O Conally*, had not discovered it that very Night: Yet this discovery could not hinder the Massacre intended, nor the taking of most places of strength throughout the Kingdom, as it was design'd the next Morning.

The plot being thus discovered, some few of the Traytours, are taken; but most of them escap't, being assisted by the Citizens. All *Ireland* almost, in a little time, was reduc'd in the hands of the Rebells, and in the year 1642. the Pope sends over his Letters to them, and commends those, who had already appeared, to advance the *Catholick Religion*; and he exhorts others to the same undertaking; and to raise their Spirits, to so holy an Affection, he bestows upon them his fatherly *Benediction*, with a full *Absolution* from all their sins; Encouragement enough certainly, to

do more than that, since if they die, they gain Heaven, and Exchange Earth for Paradise. Thus have I led you through the Reigns of our former Kings, down to our present times: and since they hold the same Tenents of *Religion*, why should we not fear that their Malice, though not their Power, is as great now, as heretofore? and why may we not expect, if opportunity should offer it self to them, to see as many villanies, transacted as in times past, for all their pretended loyalty to the King? yet I cannot well conceive, how they can *pray* for his *life*, whom they look upon as a *Heretick*, and so uncapable of Salvation. When they had the power in their hands, they us'd his Royal Predecessours, with no other respect, than that of a Master towards his slave, whence is a good Inference, that their seeming Loyalty, to his now sacred Majesty, *Charles* the Second, (whom

God

God long preſerve, defending him from all his Enemies, as well Papiſts, as other diſ-affected perſons) proceeds not out of a true and unfeigned heart, but becauſe their ſtrength is not able to cope with him: We ſhould quickly ſee them with their vizards off, and like the true Sons of the Church of *Rome*, if by their inſinuating their Religion into the hearts of his Majeſties good ſubjects, thereby withdrawing them from their Allegiance, and ſetting them off their ſide, they could have numbers enough to oppoſe him. But bleſſed be God, the King, and Parliament, hath concur'd to crop them in the bud, and cruſh them now in the ſhell; and indeed, to ſuch a heighth, they were grown, that they made a publick exerciſe of deceiving the people; what elſe ſhould be the occaſion of a Bill, being put up, on the door of the

French Embaſſadours chappel, at *York*-Houſe, wherein people, were required to ſend their children, and ſervants on *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridayes*, that they might there be inſtructed in the *Catholick Religion*: 'Tis time then you will ſay, to look about, when we ſhall ſee ſo great cauſe, of the *growth* of *Popery*, which is ſo deſtructive to *Monarchy*: this makes the *Parliament*, out of *Loyalty*, and Real *Love* to his *Majeſty* thus endeavour the Rooting out of *Popiſh Recuſants*. For if ever Popery is Eſtabliſh't in this Kingdome, there follows it our former Grievances, both of King and ſubject, the draining the Riches of the Kingdom to *Rome*: there is the Arrears of Peter-Pence in *Ireland* which was Granted *Anno Dom.* 1170. and alſo 666. l. 13. s. 4. d. of one thouſand Marks *per Annum*, which King *John* granted to the Pope, which in thoſe dayes, was no

no inconsiderable sum; if it is true, as *Chamberlain* tells us in his second Part of his Present State of *England*, page 235. *viz.* That in the Reign of *Henry* the 6th, the Students of the Inns of Court, expended but Twenty pounds *per Annum* (and kept each of them, an old discreet servant, and divers Masters, to instruct them, in all laudable Qualitys) which he values at 200 pound now. So that computing 20 pound to be of the Value of 200 pound in *Henry* the *6ths* time, it cannot but be worth above 400 in King *John*'s time; from whence necessarily flows, that as 20 pound then, was to 400 pound now, So was *666* pound, 13 s. 04 d. to that Sum as King *John* gave annually to the Pope, which comes to 13333 pound, *6* s. 8 d. And this may be very true, since K. *Henry* the first was left for his portion but 5000. pounds. But abstracting that the Arrears of 1000 Marks from that time it was Granted

ted to this present year, comes to 467000 Markes which is 311333 pound, 06 s. 08 d. Besides all those Lands which K. *Henry* the 8*th*. took from the Church, must be restored; which thing alone, would almost impoverish the Kingdom, and work the ruin of several Noble Families. But grant, that his Holiness, so his Religion should be embrac'd would quit us of all this, yet he would make the King do homage for all his kingdomes, for *England*, and *Ireland* as *Henry* the 2*d*. and his father King *John* did, for *Scotland* also because it is held of the Popes chappels, as he sent word to *Edward* the third, when he Invaded it. But suppose we should grant, that he would not require this neither, yet he will not part with his chiefest jewel in his Mitre, the Power of Excommunicating, and deposing Princes, and his absolving Subjects from their oath of Allegiance; and

thereby with his word only, overthrow Kings, and Emperours, for if none of the Laity would take his part, yet he hath Gown-men enough, to work his ends, who will not diſpute, but perform his commands, making no ſcruple of embruing their hands, in the bloud of Princes: If we look back upon the time of Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, we ſhall find, that the Inferiour Clergy, all unmarried, having nothing to venture, but themſelves, and ſo the more ready at the Pop's Devotion, were found to be of Friars Thirty thouſand, of Capuchins then but lately Sprung up Eight thouſand, the *Dominicans* Thirty Thouſand, the Jeſuits many, Rich, and Mighty, other Orders, Proportionable: The Number in the whole, might be computed, to be a Million of men, of which the one half at leaſt, (an Invincible Army) would not in a little time be unfit for any Warlike Enterpriſe. All

theſe

these things being considered, cannot but induce all Princes that disown his Religion, still to continue to make any man that hath Loyalty to his Kingdom, or love for his Country, endeavour to destroy these person, that are the disturbers of our Peace, and what is more, the Enemies of our Religion. And I hope such reflections as these, will make persons, the more diligent, in performing their Duty that is enjoyn'd them, by his Majesties late Royal Proclamation against Priests, and Jesuits. And I doubt not, but all Loyal Subjects, and true Sons of the Church of *England*, will with me pray for the Health and Prosperity of his Majesty, the Peace and Well-fare of the Church; and that all the Plots, and Contrivances of the Pope against either, may fall and come to Naught. *Amen.*

FINIS.